



# TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS HANDBOOK FOR MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

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# FOREWORD

Jamaica along with every country in the world, is affected by the clandestine crime of trafficking in persons or human trafficking, whether directly or indirectly.

Trafficking in persons is modern-day slavery, which seeks to entrap and enslave the most vulnerable of our people, especially women and children. No longer is slavery restricted to physical shackles and multiple whips. This form of slavery utilizes contemporary techniques and strategies to deceive and exploit, to financially or otherwise provide beneficial returns to the perpetrators.

According to International Labour Organization estimates, roughly 25 million people worldwide are victims of human trafficking.

Given its surreptitious nature, human trafficking is extremely difficult to assess and as such, it is important that members of the public are properly equipped to identify such activities, since you may be the first point of contact between the victim of human trafficking and the authorities in Jamaica.

This handbook contains the definition of trafficking in persons, indicators of trafficking in persons, how to identify a potential victim of trafficking in persons and the national referral mechanism. It is designed to increase your knowledge of trafficking in persons. It will not only advise you on what you can do to assist and protect victims of human trafficking, but will also provide you with the tools to respond effectively in the event of any case of human trafficking.

Your vigilance and appropriate actions can have immense impact in assisting to end this global scourge!



**Chairman**  
**National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP)**  
**Jamaica**

# PREFACE

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is among the most serious human rights violations of our time, with roughly 25 million victims of trafficking worldwide. It is a form of modern-day slavery in which men, women, and children are compelled to perform labour or services or engage in commercial sexual acts. Trafficking in persons can occur in streets, vehicles, snack shops, bars, massage parlors, saunas, hotels, homes, farms, plantations, factories, and restaurants, among other locations.

The National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP) leads the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ's) efforts to coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate Jamaica's national response to TIP. However, bringing an end to TIP will only be possible with a concerted and coordinated effort between the GOJ, international organizations, private sector companies, and the media.

This handbook serves to guide GOJ agencies and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in assisting suspected victims of human trafficking. It is a resource for all employees of such agencies and organizations who may come into contact with suspected trafficking victims. It addresses several aspects of human trafficking, including: the definition of trafficking, indicators of trafficking in persons, how to identify a suspected victim of trafficking, and what to do if you come into contact with a suspected victim. NATFATIP is confident that this handbook will further inculcate among readers a more sensitive understanding of suspected victims' circumstances and will, through basic guidance and tools, assist agencies and NGOs with employing best practices in victim identification and referral.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	1
PREFACE.....	2
ACRONYMS .....	4
TERMINOLOGY.....	4
WHAT IS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?.....	5
Important Features of This Definition .....	6
Similarities and Differences Between TIP and Migrant Smuggling .....	6
HOW DOES TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS HAPPEN? .....	7
TYPES OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS .....	7
THE JAMAICAN GOVERNMENT’S ROLE IN COMBATTING TIP.....	8
VICTIM IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL.....	9
Human Trafficking Indicators (Red Flags).....	9
Why Is It Important to Properly Identify Trafficking Victims?.....	9
Your Role in Victim Assistance .....	10
Victim Identification Guidelines .....	10
Confidentiality .....	11
National Referral Mechanism for Child Trafficking in Jamaica .....	11
AGENCIES TO CONTACT.....	12
REFERENCES .....	12
Annex 1. Child Trafficking Screening Tool.....	13
Annex 2. National Referral Mechanism for Child Trafficking in Jamaica .....	35

# ACRONYMS

a-TIP	Jamaica Constabulary Force Anti-Trafficking in Persons (a-TIP) Vice Squad
CISOCA	Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offenses and Child Abuse
CPFSA	Child Protection and Family Services Agency
DPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
JCF-CTOC	Jamaica Constabulary Force Counter Terrorism and Organized Crime
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MOEYI	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Information
MFAFT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
MOHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
NATFATIP	National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons
NCR	National Children's Registry
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OCA	Office of the Children's Advocate
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONRTIP	Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons
PICA	Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
VSD	Ministry of Justice's Victim Services Division

# TERMINOLOGY

**Debt bondage:** According to *Jamaica's Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act 2007* (as amended), "debt bondage means the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge or the use by the debtor of his personal services or those of a person under his control as security for or payment of a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are respectively limited or defined."

**Informed Consent:** According to Nolo's Plain English Law Dictionary, informed consent is "an agreement to do something or to allow something to happen, made with complete knowledge of all relevant facts, such as the risks involved or any available alternatives."

**Jamaica Constabulary Force Anti-Trafficking in Persons (a-TIP) Vice Squad:** This unit falls under the Counter Terrorism and Organised Crime branch within the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF-CTOC) and is responsible for the investigation of matters related to trafficking in persons.

**Migrant Smuggling:** According to the *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, smuggling of migrants "shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident."

**Trafficking in Persons:** The *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (the Palermo Protocol) defines TIP as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation."

# WHAT IS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?

Trafficking in persons involves the recruiting, harbouring or transfer of a human being for the purpose of exploitation. Most trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation or using the victim for labour, such as domestic servitude.

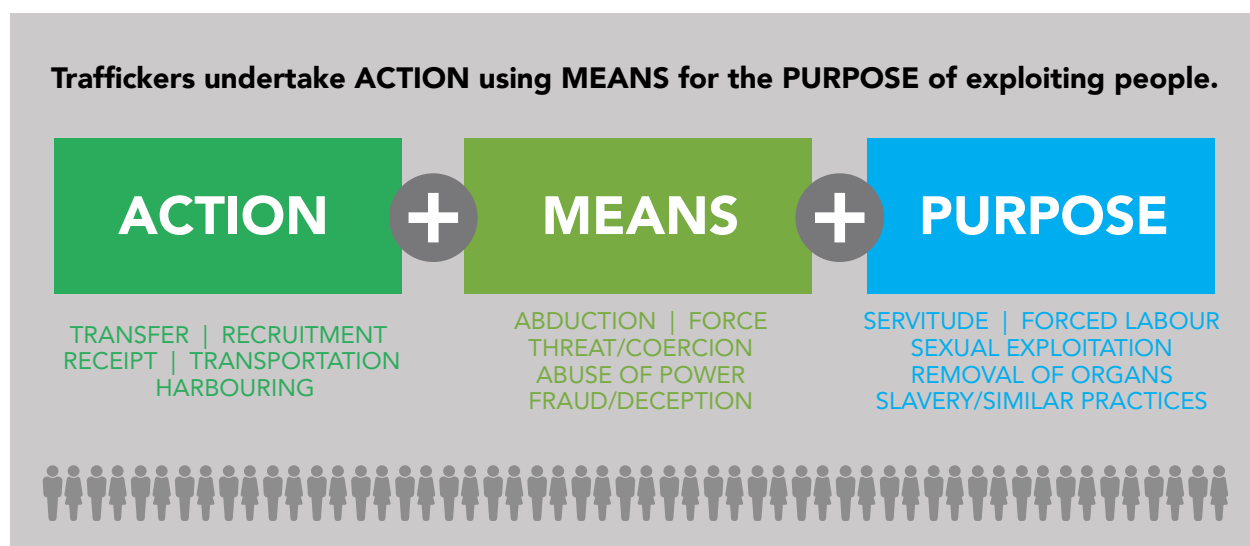
*The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (the Palermo Protocol) defines TIP as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.” This definition is incorporated into Jamaican law through the *Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act 2007* (as amended). Violation of this law is a serious crime, punishable by twenty years in prison. Aggravating circumstances, including trafficking of a child, can result in an additional ten years in prison.

The three key elements that must be present to establish an incidence of trafficking of adults are:

1. An act (i.e. recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt)
2. By means (i.e. threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position of vulnerability, giving or receiving of payments or benefits)
3. For the purpose of exploitation (sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs)

However, as per the Palermo Protocol and the TIP Act (Section 4.3) in the case of child trafficking (i.e. persons under the age of 18), there is one key difference: the “means” element is not required for the exploitation to be considered trafficking. In other words, for children, there need not be a threat or use of force or other form of coercion, abduction, fraud, etc. for trafficking to occur. It is only necessary to demonstrate an act for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labour.

The graphic below shows the key elements of TIP based on the definition in the Palermo Protocol.



Source: [Stop Human Trafficking in Western New York \(pathofwny.org\)](http://pathofwny.org).

## IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THIS DEFINITION

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the following are key features of the international legal framework on TIP:<sup>1</sup>

**Trafficking affects women, men, and children, and involves a range of exploitative practices.** Trafficking is often only associated with the sexual exploitation of women and girls. The aforementioned definition of TIP under the Palermo Protocol has been incorporated into Jamaican legislation under the *Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act 2007*. The definition makes clear that men, women, boys, and girls can all be trafficked and that the range of potentially exploitative practices under the umbrella of trafficking is very wide.

**Trafficking does not require crossing an international border or movement of any kind.** The definition of TIP covers both domestic as well as transnational trafficking. That is, it is possible for trafficking to take place within a single country, including the victim's home country. The definition of trafficking identifies movement as just one possible way that the "act" element can be satisfied. Terms such as "receipt" and "harbouring" in the Palermo Protocol mean that trafficking does not just refer to the process whereby someone is moved into situations of exploitation; it may also extend to the maintenance of that person in a situation of exploitation.

**Trafficking is not the same as migrant smuggling.** According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, migrant smuggling "is the facilitation, for financial or other material gain, of irregular entry into a country where the migrant is not a national or resident." While both TIP and smuggling may involve deception and/or abusive treatment, the purpose of migrant smuggling is to profit from the movement, not the eventual exploitation as is the case with TIP. It is important to note that the smuggled migrant often starts their journey consenting to be smuggled as opposed to TIP, which is obtained by force or fraud in the case of adults.<sup>2</sup>

**It is not possible to "consent" to trafficking.** According to OHCHR, "international human rights law has always recognized that the intrinsic inalienability of personal freedom renders consent irrelevant to a situation in which that personal freedom is taken away."<sup>3</sup> This understanding is reflected in Section 4 of Jamaica's TIP Act, which states that "it shall not be a defence for a person who commits the offence of Trafficking in Persons that the offence was committed with the victim's consent."

## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TIP AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING

It is important for persons to ensure that trafficking victims are not mistakenly identified as irregular migrants. TIP and migrant smuggling are two separate concepts and crimes governed by different international conventions. However, they are often confused and the two terms are sometimes used interchangeably. While both crimes are profitable businesses involving human beings and criminal networks, there are many distinguishing features between the two concepts as outlined in the table below.

Trafficking in Persons	Migrant Smuggling
Legal, illegal, or no border crossing	Illegal border crossing
May include holding victim's legal or illegal documents	Illegal (false or stolen) documents held by person being smuggled
Coercion <sup>4</sup> and exploitation of victim(s). Restricted movement, and/or control of victim(s)	Voluntary
Profit derived from exploiting victim(s)	Profit derived from providing service or movement across borders
Crime against a human being	Crime against the state

1 United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2014. Human Rights and Human Trafficking. Fact Sheet No. 36. [https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/fs36\\_en.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/fs36_en.pdf).

2 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Migrant Smuggling. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/migrant-smuggling/migrant-smuggling.html>.

3 United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2014. Human Rights and Human Trafficking. Fact Sheet No. 36.

4 Coercion is not required for child trafficking

# HOW DOES TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS HAPPEN?

Many instances of trafficking start with the promise of a better life. Some also begin with the abduction of the victims and other forms of violence. Often, the victims are tricked into situations that lead to trafficking. Sometimes those that lure them are people they trust or those who have promised to help or to protect them or their families.

Below are some of the key push and pull factors for trafficking.<sup>5</sup>

## PUSH

- Poverty
- Lack of opportunity or alternatives
- Lack of education
- Unemployment/low-wage employment
- Economic imbalance between impoverished and wealthy countries/areas
- Gender inequality
- Weak familial structures and acceptance of violence towards children
- Runaway/missing and homeless children
- Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault
- Addiction or induced substance dependency
- Mental health issues
- Instability such as war, natural disasters, or pandemics
- Gang involvement
- Online vulnerability

## PULL

- Expectation of employment and (higher) financial reward
- Promise or expectation of educational opportunities
- Improved social position and treatment
- Access to material benefits associated with “the West”
- Demand for cheap labour and services, provision of sexual services and organs and tissues
- Opportunities for new experiences and opportunities, such as living in the city or travelling abroad
- Perceived freedom or escape from current circumstances
- Relationship of trust or affection with the trafficker or recruiter

# TYPES OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Often, the expression “trafficking in persons” brings to mind sexual exploitation. However, there are other forms of trafficking, as well as various forms of sexual exploitation. As per the TIP Act (Section 2), these forms of trafficking include:

- The exploitation of the prostitution of a person<sup>6</sup>
- Compelling or causing a person to provide forced labour<sup>7</sup>
- Keeping a person in a state of slavery or servitude<sup>8</sup>
- Engaging in any form of sexual exploitation<sup>9</sup>
- Illicit removal of organs<sup>10</sup>
- Keeping a person in debt bondage

5 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2008. Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/07-89375\\_Ebook\[1\].pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/07-89375_Ebook[1].pdf).

6 The “exploitation of the prostitution of a person” means deriving by one person of monetary or other benefit through the provision of sexual services for money or other benefit by another person

7 “Forced labour” means any work or services exacted from a person by threat of penalty and for which the said person did not offer himself to provide such work or services voluntarily

8 “Servitude” means a relationship of dependency in which the labour or service of a person is provided or obtained by threats of harm or death to that person or another person, or through any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that if he does not perform such labour or service he or another person will suffer harm or be killed

9 “Sexual exploitation” means compelling the participation of a person – a) prostitution; b) the production of child pornography or other pornographic material; c) any other sexual activity as a result of being subjected to threat, coercion, abduction, the effects of narcotic drugs, force, abuse or authority or fraud

10 “Illicit removal of organs” (also known as forced organ harvesting) means the unlawful removal of organs, tissue or body parts from a victim irrespective of whether the victim consented to such removal. Legal organ harvesting means the lawful removal of organs, tissue or body parts.



# THE JAMAICAN GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN COMBATTING TIP

The Jamaican government serves three primary roles with regards to TIP.

- First, it is the government's responsibility to proactively identify incidents of trafficking.
- Second, TIP is a law enforcement matter, and, using a victim-centered approach, Jamaican authorities work together to remove victims from the control of their traffickers, and to investigate, prosecute, and punish traffickers.
- Third, once a victim is free of his/her trafficker(s), he or she needs assistance in resuming a normal life. See, for example, the Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons (ONRTIP's) Human Trafficking Survivors' Handbook (<https://jamaicanationalrapporteur.files.wordpress.com/2020/05/onr-tip-survivors-handbook.pdf>).

A variety of different Jamaican government agencies play roles relating to TIP.

- From a law enforcement perspective, the **Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF)** takes a leading role in detecting and investigating child trafficking.
- The JCF has a special branch with responsibility for investigating presumed TIP crimes: the **a-TIP (Vice Squad), CTOC**
- With regard to child trafficking, a-TIP takes the lead on investigations, with support from the **Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA)**.
- Other key Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) responsible for the enforcement of legal frameworks include:
  - **Ministry of National Security (MNS)**
  - **Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)**
  - **Passport Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA)**
  - **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT)**
  - **Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MLSS)**
- The lead agency for assuring the welfare of child trafficking victims is Jamaica's **Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA)**. Other agencies also play key roles, including:
  - The **National Children's Registry (NCR)** receives reports of child abuse, including suspected child trafficking.
  - **ONRTIP** is an oversight body for trafficking matters in Jamaica.
  - The **Office of the Children's Advocate (OCA)** is a Commission of the Jamaican Parliament mandated to enforce and protect the rights and best interests of children.
  - **NATFATIP** leads the GOJ's efforts to coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate Jamaica's national response to trafficking in persons.
  - The **Ministry of Justice's Victim Support Division (VSD)** provides counselling and preparation for court to victims of crimes, including children.
  - The **Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MOEYI)** provides educational support according to the needs of the child. They are also able to provide skills training through Jamaica's HEART Trust programme.
  - The **Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW)** provides medical services including medical examinations and care, dental examinations and care, and psychosocial support/counselling.

# VICTIM IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL

Trafficking victims may include men, women, boys, and girls. Many or most trafficking victims are exploited against their will, but some trafficking victims give their consent or actively participate in their own exploitation. Under Jamaican law, an individual can be trafficked regardless of their consent. Jamaica's TIP Act provides that consent of the victim provides no defence to charges of trafficking in persons.

All persons under the age of 18 are automatically considered to be vulnerable persons, and the fact that they may have given "consent" does not preclude them from being considered a victim of trafficking. Although the age of consent in Jamaica is 16, no child can consent to commercial sexual exploitation.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING INDICATORS (RED FLAGS)

Below are selected indicators of trafficking.<sup>11</sup> You may notice other indicators that a person is or is at risk of being trafficking. It is important to note that the presence of these indicators does not on its own establish the crime of trafficking in persons.

- Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes
- Is under 18 and is engaged in commercial sexual acts (children)
- Is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp/manager
- Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work
- Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work
- High security measures exist in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque windows, boarded up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)
- Poor mental health or abnormal behavior
- Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid
- Avoids eye contact
- Poor physical health or lacks health care
- Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture
- Has few or no personal possessions
- Is not in control of his/her own money, no financial records, or bank account
- Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport)
- Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present and/or translating)
- Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where he/she is staying/address
- Lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or do not know what city he/she is in
- Loss of sense of time
- Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story

## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO PROPERLY IDENTIFY TRAFFICKING VICTIMS?

- Trafficking victims **are not criminals**. They are victims of a crime.
- With international trafficking, victims may be mistaken for irregular migrants, put in detention facilities, and deported without being identified.
- Trafficking victims are likely to have immediate and acute physical, sexual, and psychological health needs that are not normally present in cases involving smuggled or other irregular migrants.
- Organized criminal groups who traffic humans, often traffic drugs and guns; this can result in serious security implications for a country.

Proper identification will prevent or stop the exploitation, allow for the empowerment of the victim by providing him/her with information regarding his/her rights to assistance and protection and the right to make informed decisions. In addition, proper victim identification will allow for law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute the trafficking case and trafficker(s).

<sup>11</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2008. Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/07-89375\\_Ebook\[1\].pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/07-89375_Ebook[1].pdf).

## YOUR ROLE IN VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Users of this manual:

- Identify if a person is a potential trafficking victim or at risk of being trafficked
- Inform the a-TIP (Vice Squad) of their suspicion

It is important to appreciate the principle of “do no harm” so that a suspected victim is not put at further risk and to ensure personal safety. Below are the elements of the “do no harm” principle, which should be followed in cases of suspected trafficking and incorporated into your agencies’ training and procedures:

- Be discreet with the discussion and relaying information so as not to raise suspicion
- Do not confront the trafficker
- Do not attempt to rescue the victim
- Act normally and do not display unusual concern or alarm

It is very important that throughout the assistance process, the human rights and dignity of the suspected victim is preserved and protected at all times and he/she is treated as a victim and not as a criminal. Trafficking victims have the right to justice, non-punishment, assistance, compensation, liberty, and security. The informed consent of suspected adult victims must be obtained at all stages in the assistance process. However, consent of the suspected child victim is not required for you to report suspected abuse. Furthermore, there is no requirement that you inform the child of your intention to report, and you will face no personal liability for reporting in good faith.

## VICTIM IDENTIFICATION GUIDELINES

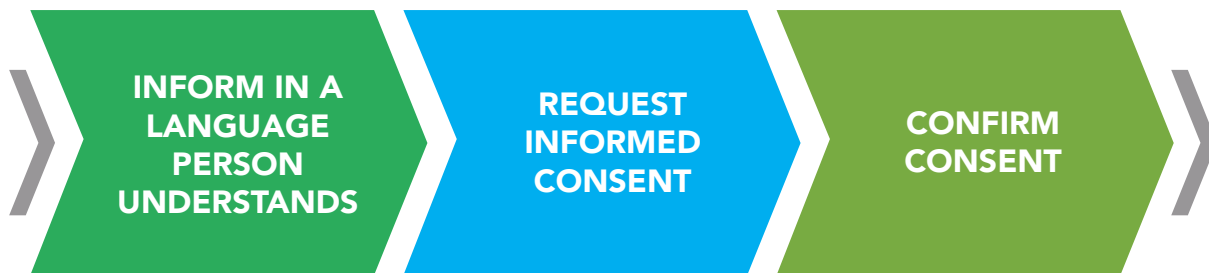
If you notice something unusual or suspect a potential trafficking victim, the following steps should be adhered to:

- Be observant for trafficking indicators.
- If you suspect trafficking, initiate non-threatening conversations.
- Discreetly ask some questions as part of the conversation, such as:
  - Are you a national of Jamaica?
  - Are you accompanied by anyone?
  - What are your plans?
- Remember to “do no harm.”
- Take note if the traveling companion(s) appear to be nervous or prevent the person from answering questions, or seems evasive.
- Contact the a-TIP (Vice Squad) immediately and inform the police of your suspicions, relaying the details noted (i.e. you should explain why you believe the behaviour exhibits signs of trafficking).
- Suspected cases of trafficking in persons are dealt with by law enforcement and more specifically a-TIP (Vice Squad).

If the suspected trafficking victim is a child, you have a duty to report under the Child Care and Protection Act. Under the Act, any person who suspects that a child has been, or is being or is likely to be abused, or is in need of care and protection, MUST make a report to the NCR. Additionally, all “Prescribed Persons” MUST make a report to the NCR if they reasonably suspect a child is being or will be abused, or that a child is in need of care or protection. “Prescribed Persons” include, but are not limited to, nurses, doctors, teachers, social workers, and guidance counselors.

If you reasonably suspect that a child may be a victim of trafficking in persons, please contact the agencies list on page 13 of this Handbook. Consent of the potential child victim is not required for you to report suspected abuse. You are legally required to report child abuse regardless of consent.

Please see Annex 1 for a specialized screening tool intended for use by government and NGO personnel who come into direct contact with potential victims of child trafficking. This tool is intended to help identify and to provide a written referral for a possible child victim of trafficking in persons.



## CONFIDENTIALITY

- All information and communication must be treated with due regard for the individual's right to confidentiality and privacy
- Provide information to enable the person to decide what is best for their health, well-being and their future and have realistic expectations
- Request informed consent
- Confirm consent
- For suspected adult victims, all action should proceed on the basis of the individual's full and informed consent. Consent of the suspected child victim is not required for you to report suspected abuse.

## NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING IN JAMAICA

For suspected cases of child trafficking, please refer to Jamaica's National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for Child Trafficking (Annex 2). The NRM is intended to set out the roles and responsibilities of various government actors and of relevant NGOs through the five phases of response to a suspected incident of child trafficking:

- 1. Initial report of trafficking and intake**
- 2. Identification and investigation**
- 3. Needs assessment and referral for support and protective services**
- 4. Support and protective services**
- 5. Reintegration**

The NRM relates to all presumed victims of child trafficking in Jamaica, including Jamaican children trafficked within and outside of Jamaica, and third country nationals trafficked in Jamaica. The NRM is informed by the guiding principle that every trafficked child is empowered, supported, and protected with a view to ensuring that he/she is effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into society.

Additional key principles include:

- Respecting the rights of the child trafficking victim, including the child's privacy rights and the child's right to play a role in decisions about his or her future
- Making decisions guided by an assessment of the best interests of the child ("do no harm") and ensuring the child does not suffer from unintended consequences
- Not discriminating based on gender, race, nationality, age, religion, sexual orientation, or other factors

# AGENCIES TO CONTACT

Contact information for reporting suspicions of human trafficking is found below.

Agency/Department	Telephone	Email	Remarks
C-TOC	(876) 967-1389	<a href="mailto:tip.ocid@jcf.gov.jm">tip.ocid@jcf.gov.jm</a>	
a-TIP (Vice Squad)	(876)-967-5627	<a href="mailto:ocid@jcf.gov.jm">ocid@jcf.gov.jm</a>	
C-TOC Operations	(876) 922-2373		24-hour line
NATFATIP	(876) 906-4908	<a href="mailto:natfatip@mns.gov.jm">natfatip@mns.gov.jm</a>	
Crime Stop Anonymous Tip Line	311	<a href="http://www.crimestop.org">www.crimestop.org</a>	24-hour line
Police Emergency	119	<a href="mailto:policeemergencymonitor@jcf.gov.jm">policeemergencymonitor@jcf.gov.jm</a>	24-hour line
NCR (CPFSA)	888-PROTECT (776-8328)	<a href="mailto:info@childprotection.gov.jm">info@childprotection.gov.jm</a>	24-hour line
CISOCA	(876) 926-4079	<a href="mailto:cisoca@jcf.gov.jm">cisoca@jcf.gov.jm</a>	24-hour line
OCA	(876) 948 -1293	<a href="mailto:info@oca.gov.jm">info@oca.gov.jm</a>	
ONRTIP	(876) 583-3011	<a href="mailto:tudosen.onrtip@gmail.com">tudosen.onrtip@gmail.com</a>	

## REFERENCES

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## ANNEX 1. CHILD TRAFFICKING SCREENING TOOL

### IDENTIFYING CHILD TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

***If you think that a child may have been trafficked, you should immediately notify the National Children's Registry and the JCF-CTOC.***

Child trafficking is an extreme form of child abuse and a modern-day form of slavery. Jamaican law prohibits child trafficking through its Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Act.

- The term “trafficking” implies movement of some kind, but in fact “trafficking” does not require any kind of physical movement. The term “trafficking” refers to the concept of purchase and sale of a person. This typically appears in the form of sex or labour exploitation for benefit of another individual.
- Under Jamaica's TIP Act, a person who recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or receives a child for the purpose of exploitation (such as prostitution or forced labour) has committed a trafficking offense, regardless of whether coercion was involved. (TIP Act Sections 2 and 4).
- All persons under the age of 18 are automatically considered to be vulnerable persons, and the fact that they may have given “consent” does not preclude them from being considered a victim of trafficking. Although the age of consent is 16, no child can consent to commercial sexual exploitation.
- Every child, regardless of his or her immigration status, is entitled to the law's protection. Referrals should be made through the National Referral Mechanism, which can be accessed through the National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons' Handbook, for all suspected child victims of trafficking, who may be of any nationality, including Jamaican nationality.
- Referral to necessary services should not be withheld pending investigation. If a child is reasonably believed to be a victim of trafficking, he or she should be referred for assistance as soon as possible.

### USING THE SCREENING TOOL

The Screening Tool is intended for use by government and NGO personnel that come into direct contact with potential victims of child trafficking. This tool is intended to help identify and to provide a written referral for a possible child victim of trafficking in persons (“TIP”). Please complete the sections below as fully as possible and provide supporting documentation where possible.

While you should attempt to gather and provide as much information as possible, it is not recommended to press further potentially trauma-inducing questions unless you are a trained professional.

### DUTY TO REPORT

Under the Child Care and Protection Act, any person who suspects that a child has been, or is being or is likely to be abused, or is in need of care and protection, **MUST** make a report to the National Children's Registry (“NCR”). Additionally, all “Prescribed Persons” **MUST** make a report to the NCR if they reasonably suspect a child is being or will be abused, or that a child is in need of care or protection. “Prescribed Persons” include, but are not limited to, nurses, doctors, teachers, social workers, and guidance counselors.

If you reasonably suspect that a child may be a victim of trafficking in persons, please contact the agencies listed below.<sup>12</sup> Consent of the potential child victim is not required<sup>13</sup> for you to report suspected abuse. You are legally required to report child abuse regardless of consent. Furthermore, there is no requirement that you inform the child of your intention to report, and you will face no personal liability for reporting in good faith.

<sup>12</sup> Determining whether or not a child is a victim of trafficking in persons should take into account the age, context, and specific circumstances related to each case. Your determination should consider the questions and indicators in this document, noting that even a single indicator could be enough to suspect a child is a victim of trafficking.

<sup>13</sup> If the victim is 18 years or older, consent is needed to report.

## WHERE TO REPORT

Please make all reports to the National Children's Registry and/or your local police station. Please provide this written report along with any and all supporting documentation. Contact information for making a report can be found below:

<b>JCF (local police station, JCF-CTOC, CISOCA)</b> Telephone: 119 Email: tip.ocid@jcf.gov.jm	<b>OCA</b> Telephone: 876-948 -1293
<b>NCR (CPFSA)</b> Telephone: 888-PROTECT (776-8328)	<b>ONRTIP</b> Telephone: 876-583-3011
<b>NATFATIP</b> Telephone: 906-4923-31	<b>Crime Stop Anonymous Tip Line</b> Telephone: 311

## GENERAL SCREENING AND REFERRAL OF SUSPECTED CHILD TRAFFICKING VICTIM

Date of contact with the child: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of the place of contact with the child: \_\_\_\_\_

Is the child in immediate danger? \_\_\_\_\_

Address of the child's last known location: \_\_\_\_\_

Have you referred this matter to the police or anyone else before submitting this report? [check all that apply]

Yes ✓	Relevant Authority
	Local police Name of station: _____
	JCF-CTOC
	CISOCA
	NCR or CPFSA
	OCA
	NATFATIP
	ONRTIP
	Crime Stop Anonymous Hotline
	Other (please state)

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUSPECTED TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS VICTIM

Do you suspect some form of exploitation? [check all that apply]

Yes ✓	Form of Exploitation
	Forced labour
	Domestic servitude
	Sexual exploitation (including prostitution)
	Forced Marriage /Sexual Relationship
	Child pornography
	Forced Begging
	Forced Gang Activities
	Unknown
	Other (please state)

Does the child appear to be or at risk of being trafficked? [select one]

✓	
	Yes
	No
	Maybe
	Not sure

The chart below lists selected indicators of child trafficking. This list is not exhaustive.<sup>14</sup> You may notice other indications that a child is or is at risk of being trafficked, and these may be noted in the spaces provided below.

In connection with your sense that the child is or is at risk of being trafficked, please indicate which items you noted.

*Please check all that apply:*

General signs	Suspected ✓	Comments
Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance		
Shows signs of physical neglect		
Shows signs of emotional trauma		
Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour		
Unusually aggressive behaviour		
Excessively fearful or anxious		
Withdrawn / refuses to communicate		
Indications of drug, alcohol, or substance abuse		
Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation		
Limited freedom of movement		
Unregistered private fostering arrangement		
Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address		

<sup>14</sup> A more comprehensive list of Child Trafficking Indicators can be found in NATFATIP's Handbook on Trafficking in Persons.



	Lives with a family but does not eat with them.		
	Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day		
	Involved in criminal activity with adults		
	History with missing links or unexplained moves		
	Deprived of earnings by another person		
	Entered Jamaica illegally		
	Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links		
	Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached		
<b>Health Indicators</b>		<b>Suspected ✓</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	Injuries in various stages of healing		
	An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age		
	Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination.		
	Untreated wounds, illnesses, or other conditions		
	Poor personal hygiene		
	Malnutrition		
	Self-harm or attempted suicide		
	Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another		
	Addiction or induced substance dependency		
<b>Sex trafficking</b>		<b>Suspected ✓</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)		
	Possible inappropriate relationships with adults		
	Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy		
<b>Labour trafficking</b>		<b>Suspected ✓</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude		
	Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour		
<b>Other</b>		<b>Suspected ✓</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	Please indicate.		

**Why do you suspect this child may have been trafficked?**

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## REFERRAL OF SUSPECTED CHILD TRAFFICKING FOR INVESTIGATION AND CARE FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES

**Please provide information about the child victim and the referring person below to the extent that is known.**

***Child's identifying details – Please safeguard the confidentiality of this information by restricting circulation of this document and maintaining control of the original and any copies.***

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Aliases: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Home address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Parent(s)/Guardian(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Parents (if different from child): \_\_\_\_\_

Language(s) spoken: \_\_\_\_\_

Impairments/Disabilities: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Contact details of referring person:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to the Child: \_\_\_\_\_

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## EXAMPLES OF SCREENING QUESTIONS FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING

### General questions for the suspected victims

*The questions below are suggestions and should be asked as a part of a natural conversation and after an initial rapport is established. The form of the questions and the order in which they are asked will depend on each individual interaction.*

*\*Don't ask a child if s/he has been trafficked as s/he likely will not understand the question and, if s/he does, may be scared by it. If a child is having a significant emotional reaction to the question, ask if they would like to suspend the interview until they feel ready to continue.*

1. Where do you live?
  - a. Who else do you live with?
  - b. Are you treated like other members of the household?
  - c. Where do you sleep?
2. Where do you eat?
  - a. Do you have to ask permission to eat/sleep/go to the bathroom?
3. Do you go to school? Are you allowed to go to school? Do you attend regularly?
4. Do you have a job?
  - a. What are your working conditions like?
    - i. How many hours per week do you work?
    - ii. Can you come and go as you please?
    - iii. Have you been forced to do anything you didn't want to do? What?
    - iv. Could you leave your job if you wanted to?
    - v. Have you been threatened if you try to leave?
    - vi. Have you been physically harmed in any way?
  - b. Do you get paid?
    - i. Do you receive your pay or does someone else receive it?
    - ii. Are you ever required to earn a certain amount of money? What happens if you don't?
5. Has anyone threatened you or your family?
6. Have you ever worked for someone who asked you to lie while speaking to others about the work that you do?

*Please expand on the circumstances and details of the encounter or contact. Please provide:*

- a. supporting evidence for the indicators that you have identified in the checklist above
- b. details of any other indicators you feel are relevant but are not listed.
- c. any other relevant information that you consider may be important and wish to include for example details of behaviour, abuse and neglect
- d. indicate:
  - i. name of any adults, exploiters, or traffickers (if known)
  - ii. details of any linked victims (if known)
  - iii. details of any adults or other children the individual was encountered with, or whether the child was unaccompanied.

Other information to collect:

- Nonverbal indicators (signs of trauma, emotional neglect, etc.)
- Physical indicators (signs of exploitative abuse, bruises, etc.)
- Story is similar to those given by others, perhaps hinting they have been coached
- Any indicators that responses might be false



# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

PASSPORT IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP AGENCY (PICA)/  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN TRADE (MFAFT)

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



LAWYERS  
WITHOUT  
BORDERS





# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

PASSPORT IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP  
AGENCY (PICA)/ MINISTRY OF FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN TRADE (MFAFT)

## SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Where are you travelling to?
- Where are you travelling from?
- Are you travelling alone? If not, who are you travelling with?
- Where will you stay when you get there?
- Who paid for your travel to Jamaica?
- Did the people or persons who arranged for your travel try to pressure you to do anything?
- Did you have to do anything for them to help you? What?
- Do you owe anyone money for your travel expenses? For any other reason?

## RED FLAGS



**Travelling with unrelated adults**



**Travelling with unrelated children**



**Doesn't know where they are going or where they are coming from**



**Doesn't know the purpose of their travel**



**Doesn't have custody of their passport or travel documents**



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY (MLSS)

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY (MLSS)

### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Do you have a job?
- What kind of work do you do?
- Do you get paid?
- How often/how long do you work?
- Do you attend school since you started working?
- How did you find your job?
  - Were you recruited for it?
  - If so, was that by someone you know, or by a stranger?  
Who?
- Have you ever felt unsafe or scared in a place of work?
- Where do you live?
  - How long have you lived there?
  - Do you live with other people?
  - What is your relationship to them?

### RED FLAGS



Anxious and/or  
fearful around  
their boss



Child doesn't  
know how much  
they make



Not in school or  
irregular school  
attendance

- Do you go to school? Are you allowed to go to school?
- Did someone ever withhold your pay, give your pay to someone else, or control money that you should have been paid?
- Have you ever been afraid to leave or quit a work situation due to fear of violence or threats of harm to yourself or your family?
- Were you allowed take breaks where you worked (for example, to eat, use the telephone, or use the bathroom)?
  - What if you were sick or had some kind of emergency?
  - What did you think would happen if you took a break without getting permission?



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

CENTRE FOR INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES AND CHILD ABUSE (CISOCA)

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



LAWYERS  
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BORDERS







# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

## CENTRE FOR INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES AND CHILD ABUSE (CISOCA)

### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Has anyone where you worked or lived ever tricked or pressured you into doing anything you did not want to do?
- Has anyone ever pressured you to touch someone or to have any unwanted physical contact?
- Has anyone ever taken a photo or video of you that you were uncomfortable with?
  - What did they plan to do with it, if you know?
  - Did you agree to this?
- Has anyone ever forced you or pressured you to share a photo or video of yourself?
  - What did they plan to do with it, if you know?
  - Did you agree to this?
- Were you promised anything (money, gifts, a place to stay, food, etc.) if you did what they wanted?

### RED FLAGS

	Unexplained signs of physical abuse such as broken bones, loss of teeth, scars, burns, lacerations, bruising
	Sexually transmitted infections
	Signs of: forced intercourse/forced abortion
	Malnutrition
	Developmental regression
	Emotional or other abuse
	Substance or drug abuse/addiction
	Emotional distress or other manifestations of trauma
	Self-harm or attempted suicide
	Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
	Language or behaviors that appear beyond their age



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

## THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Were you allowed to go to school?
- Had anyone ever told you to beg on the street? What happened if you refused?
- Were you ever forced into a gang?
- Were you expected to be involved in the work of the gang?
- Had anyone ever withheld your pay, given your pay to someone else, or controlled money that you should have been paid?
- Had you ever been afraid to leave or quit a situation due to fear of violence or threats of harm to yourself or your family?
- Had anyone ever tricked or pressured you into doing something you did not want to do?
- Had anyone ever pressured you to touch someone or have any unwanted physical contact?
- Were you promised anything (money, gifts, a place to stay, food, etc.) if you did what they wanted?

### RED FLAGS



**Runaway**



**Not in school or irregular attendance**



**Begged or committed petty crimes in a group**



**Recruited by an adult or gang**



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

CSOs

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



LAWYERS  
WITHOUT  
BORDERS





# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

## CSOs

### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Have you ever worked, or done other things, in a place that made you feel scared or unsafe?
- Did someone ever withhold your pay, give your pay to someone else, or control money that you should have been paid?
- Has someone threatened you if you don't work or do something you don't want to?
- Are you able to leave home? Are you not allowed to talk to friends or family?
- Did anyone ever trick or pressure you into doing anything you did not want to do?
- Did anyone ever pressure you to touch someone or to let them touch you?
- Did anyone ever take a photo or video of you that you were uncomfortable with?
- Were you promised anything (money, gifts, a place to stay, food, etc.) if you did what they wanted?
- Have you ever worked, or done other things, in a place that made you feel scared or unsafe?

## RED FLAGS



Signs of physical abuse



Runaway



Not in school or irregular school attendance



Signs of depression or suicidal thoughts



Signs of anxiety and fear especially around certain topics or people mentioned



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY (CPFSA)

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



LAWYERS  
WITHOUT  
BORDERS


















# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

## CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY (CPFSA)

### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Who do you live with?
- How long have you lived there?
- Does your mother live with you?
- Does your father live with you?
- Do you have brothers or sisters? Where do they live?
- Do other people live with you?
- Do you work for anyone?
- Do you go to school?
  - Do you miss many days of school? How often?
- How often are you ill? What was wrong?
- How often do you miss school from being injured? What was wrong?

### RED FLAGS

-  Unexplained signs of physical abuse such as broken bones, loss of teeth, scars, burns, lacerations, bruising
-  Injuries in various stages of healing
-  Sexual exploitation
-  Sexually transmitted infections
-  Signs of: forced intercourse/forced abortion
-  An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
-  Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
-  Malnutrition
-  Developmental regression
-  Emotional or other abuse
-  Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



LAWYERS  
WITHOUT  
BORDERS







# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Are you allowed to go to school?
- Did someone tell you to beg on the street? What happened if you refused?
- Did someone ever withhold your pay, give your pay to someone else, or control money that you should have been paid?
- Have you ever been afraid to leave or quit a work situation due to fear of violence or threats of harm to yourself or your family?
- Did anyone ever trick or pressure you into doing something you did not want to do?
- Did anyone ever pressure you to touch someone or have any unwanted physical contact?
- Were you promised anything (money, gifts, a place to stay, food, etc.) if you did what they wanted?

### RED FLAGS



**Runaway**



**Not in school or irregular attendance**



**Begged or committed petty crimes in a group**



**Recruited by an adult or gang**



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# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

## GENERAL SIGNS

### BEHAVIORAL

- Shows signs of physical neglect
- Shows signs of emotional trauma
- Low self-esteem or self-harming behaviour
- Unusually aggressive behavior
- Excessively fearful or anxious
- Withdrawn / refuses to communicate
- Indications of drug, alcohol or substance abuse
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Child's responses appear scripted, indicating they may have been coached

### SITUATIONAL

- Not enrolled in school or irregular school attendance
- Has money or expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Lives among a number of unrelated children at a single address
- Lives with a family but does not eat with them
- Has previously gone missing and been found in areas where he/she has no known links

### EXTERNAL

- Limited freedom of movement
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money each day
- Involved in criminal activity with adults
- Deprived of earnings by another person
- Entered Jamaica illegally

### HEALTH INDICATORS

- Injuries in various stages of healing
- An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
- Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
- Untreated wounds, illnesses or other conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Self-harm or attempted suicide
- Branding or tattoos that might suggest control by another
- Addiction or induced substance dependency

### SEX TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited for sexual purposes including any form of commercial sexual exploitation (sexual acts, pornography, online sexual services, etc.)
- Possible inappropriate relationships with adults
- Shows signs of sexually transmitted infection or unintended pregnancy

### LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Claims to have been or shows indications of having been exploited through domestic servitude
- Claims to have been or shows signs of having performed substantial physical labour



LAWYERS  
WITHOUT  
BORDERS





# INDICATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

### SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

- Does your family take you to the doctor if you're sick?
- Do you get routine checkups?
- Does someone pressure you to let them touch you in places you don't want to be touched?
- Are you threatened if you don't let them touch you?
- Are you allowed to see friends and family?
- Tell me about your diet. What have you eaten this week?

### RED FLAGS

-  Unexplained signs of physical abuse such as broken bones, loss of teeth, scars, burns, lacerations, bruising
-  Injuries in various stages of healing/signs of untreated physical abuse
-  Sexual exploitation
-  Sexually transmitted infections
-  Signs of: forced intercourse/forced abortion
-  An absence of medical or dental care that would be considered to be routine for the victim's age
-  Prolonged infection that would be treatable in a routine medical examination
-  Malnutrition
-  Poor personal hygiene
-  Developmental regression
-  Neglect for medical needs
-  Signs of emotional trauma and/or suicidal thoughts
-  Substance or drug abuse/addiction
-  Runaways
-  Parents not with them during medical visit
-  Anxious around parents or adult with them for medical visit
-  Language or behaviors that appear beyond their age



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## ANNEX 2. NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING IN JAMAICA

### OVERVIEW

Jamaica's *National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for Child Trafficking* is intended to set out the roles and responsibilities of various government actors and of relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs), through the five phases of response to a suspected incident of child trafficking:

1. Initial Report of Trafficking and Intake
2. Identification and Investigation
3. Needs Assessment and Referral for Support and Protective Services
  - o "Needs assessment" refers to an evaluation of the needs of a trafficking victim for various forms of support and protection. As set forth in this narrative:
    - An assessment of victim needs for support services shall be coordinated by the CPFSA.
    - CPFSA will consult with JCF CTOC for guidance on the security needs of the victim
    - CPFSA will consult with the OCA in the event of any issues relating to the best interests of a child or child rights.
4. Support and Protective Services
5. Reintegration

The NRM relates to all presumed child victims of trafficking in Jamaica, including Jamaican children trafficked within and outside of Jamaica, and third country nationals trafficked in Jamaica. The NRM is informed by the guiding principle that:

- The general principle of this NRM is to ensure that every trafficked child is empowered, supported, and protected with a view to ensuring that he/she is effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into society.

Additional key principles include:

- Respecting the rights of the child trafficking victim, including the child's privacy rights and the child's right to play a role in decisions about his or her future
- Making decisions guided by an assessment of the best interests of the child ("do no harm") and ensuring the child does not suffer from unintended consequences
- Not discriminating based on the gender, race, nationality, age, religion, sexual orientation, or other factors

### KEY QUESTIONS

#### **What is Trafficking in Persons?**

Trafficking in Persons ("TIP") involves the recruiting, harbouring or transfer of a human being for the purpose of exploitation. Most trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation or using the victim for labour, such as domestic servitude. Under Jamaica's *Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act 2007*, it is not necessary to prove any "means of control"<sup>15</sup> in cases involving children under the age of 18 years.

Trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery. TIP is prohibited under Jamaican law by the *Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act 2007* (as amended). Violation of this law is a serious crime, punishable by twenty years in prison. Aggravating circumstances, including trafficking of a child, can result in an additional ten years in prison.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> This refers to threats, use of force or forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deceit, or other means for the purpose of controlling another person. Because children are automatically in a position of vulnerability, it is not necessary to prove a "means of control" in a trafficking case.

<sup>16</sup> [https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/2013\\_jam\\_act19.pdf](https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/2013_jam_act19.pdf)



## Who are the victims of trafficking?

Victims of TIP include the most vulnerable groups in society, including men, women, boys, and girls. The trafficking law defines children as persons under 18 years of age.

The term “trafficking” may suggest movement of some kind, but it does not require any kind of physical movement. A person can be trafficked without ever changing location at all. “Trafficking” really refers to the buying and selling of a person and may be generally understood as the exploitation of one or more individuals for the benefit of another.

Many or most trafficking victims are exploited against their will, but some trafficking victims give their consent or actively participate in their own exploitation. Under Jamaican law, an individual can be trafficked regardless of their consent. Jamaica’s TIP Act provides that consent of the victim provides no defense to charges of trafficking-in-persons. Thus, an individual can be trafficked regardless of their consent.

## What is the role of the Jamaican government in combatting TIP?

The Jamaican government serves three primary roles with regard to TIP.

- First, it is the government’s responsibility to proactively identify incidents of child trafficking.
- Second, TIP is a law enforcement matter, and, using a victim-centered approach, Jamaican authorities work together to remove victims from the control of their traffickers, and to investigate, prosecute and punish traffickers.
- Third, once a victim is free of his/her trafficker(s), he or she needs assistance in resuming a normal life. See, for example, ONRTIP’s Victim/Survivor’s Handbook.

A variety of different Jamaican government agencies play roles relating to TIP.

- From a law enforcement perspective, the **Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF)** takes a leading role in detecting and investigating child trafficking.
  - The JCF has a special branch with responsibility for investigating presumed TIP crimes: the **Counter-Terrorism and Organised Crime Investigation Branch (C-TOC)**.
  - With regard to child trafficking, JCF has another specialized unit, the **Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA)**, which investigates such matters.
  - Other key Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) responsible for the enforcement of legal frameworks include:
    - **Ministry of National Security (MNS)**
    - **Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)**
    - **Passport Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA)**
    - **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT)**
    - **Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MLSS)**
- The lead agency for assuring the welfare of child trafficking victims is Jamaica’s **Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA)**. Other agencies also play key roles, including:
  - The **National Children’s Registry (NCR)** receives reports of child abuse, including suspected child trafficking.
  - The **Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons (ONRTIP)** is an oversight body for trafficking matters in Jamaica.
  - The **Office of the Children’s Advocate (OCA)** is a Commission of the Jamaican Parliament mandated to enforce and protect the rights and best interests of children.
  - The **National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP)** leads the Government of Jamaica’s (GOJ’s) efforts to coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate Jamaica’s national response to trafficking in persons.
  - The **Ministry of Justice’s Victim Support Division (VSD)** provides counselling and preparation for court to victims of crimes, including children.
  - The **Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MoEYI)** provides educational support according to the needs of the child. They are also able to provide skills training through Jamaica’s HEART Trust programme.
  - The **Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW)** provides medical services including medical examinations and care, dental examinations and care, and psychosocial support/counselling.

## STAGE 1: INITIAL REPORT OF TRAFFICKING AND INTAKE

The first stage of the national referral mechanism is the initial reporting of trafficking and intake of the matter by government authorities. This involves the detection and reporting of a suspected victim of child trafficking. Reports may come from any one of a number of sources, including community members, “prescribed reporters”<sup>17</sup>, or other government officials. It is the responsibility of government to proactively identify child trafficking as part of their day-to-day work. Specialized child trafficking screening tools may be used to identify indicators of trafficking. The detection of trafficking is based on the reporter’s observations of certain indicators or “red flags,” such as the appearance of the presumed victim<sup>18</sup>, signs of sexual abuse, exploitation, physical or psychological mistreatments, and restrictions on the victim’s movements. Intake refers to the point at which the report of suspected trafficking is made and enters the government system. This is typically done by the JCF (local police stations, CTOC or CISOCA), NCR and CPFSA, NATFATIP, OCA, or ONRTIP.

### Objective:

To effectively and promptly identify a presumed victim of child trafficking<sup>19</sup> and report the instance to the relevant MDA officials

### Relevant Stakeholders:

Lead Agencies:	Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) Counter- Terrorism and Organized Crime (CTOC) Unit, National Children’s Registry (NCR), Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA), National Task Force Against Trafficking-in-Persons (NAT-FATIP), Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offenses and Child Abuse (CISOCA), Office of the Children’s Advocate (OCA)
Supporting Roles:	Community/concerned citizens, Prescribed reporters (teachers, social workers, nurses, doctors, etc.), Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA), Embassies, Courts, Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) Inspectorate, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious leaders, Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking-in-Persons (ONRTIP)

### Procedural Steps:

Initial report of trafficking refers to the detection of a suspected trafficking situation and the formal process by which that information enters Jamaica’s national referral mechanism for child trafficking response.

1. Reports of suspected trafficking may be made by any person, including by concerned citizens. MDA officials are required to pass along such reports to the relevant authorities. Such reports can be made by telephone, email, message, or walk-in. In addition, MDA officials have been trained to proactively identify trafficking victims, with the assistance of specialized child trafficking screening tools to identify trafficking victims.<sup>20</sup>

The relevant authorities for reporting child trafficking in Jamaica include:

- a. **JCF (local police station, JCF-CTOC, CISOCA)**  
Telephone: 119  
Email: tip.ocid@jcf.gov.jm
- b. **NCR and CPFSA**  
Telephone: 888-PROTECT (776-8328)
- c. **NATFATIP**  
Telephone: 906-4923-31
- d. **OCA**

<sup>17</sup> “Prescribed reporters” are persons such as doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, and others who are legally required to report any detection of child abuse including trafficking victims

<sup>18</sup> A “presumed victim of trafficking” refers to a person who is suspected to be a victim of trafficking but has not yet been officially categorized as such by the JCF, NATFATIP or CPFSA

<sup>19</sup> A child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years in Jamaica.

<sup>20</sup> See Annex 1 for Child Trafficking Screening Tool

Telephone: 876-967-3225; 876-948-1293

**e. ONRTIP**

Telephone: 876-583-3011

**f. Crime Stop Anonymous Tip Line**

Telephone: 311

2. JCF, NCR, CPFSA, CISOCA, NATFATIP, OCA, or ONRTIP can receive a report of child trafficking/ When a report is received, as much information as possible is gathered using standard MDA intake forms. Using a child trafficking screening tool<sup>21</sup>, the official receiving the report can evaluate whether the case should be referred on for further investigation as a trafficking case and victim services.

If the report **does NOT appear to be a child trafficking case**, it is addressed according to standard MDA procedures for investigation and care and protection.

If the report **DOES appear to be a child trafficking case**, it must be referred for investigation and formal identification of the case as presumed child trafficking.

Depending on the location of the child and potential security concerns, representatives of JCF must rescue the child and remove him/her from a hazardous situation. In these cases, it is the responsibility of JCF to inform CPFSA and ensure a social worker is present to provide immediate care to the child. It is the responsibility of CPFSA to respond and arrive on the scene as quickly as possible.

## STAGE 2: IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

The second stage of the national referral mechanism involves identification and investigation of the matter. If one or more indicators of trafficking are detected, the case will be investigated to determine whether the presumed victim can be confirmed as a victim of child trafficking. Additional investigation may be required to establish that a child has been trafficked.

**Case confirmation may happen immediately or may take months depending on the unique circumstances of each victim. Cases may be confirmed by JCF-CTOC in coordination with NATFATIP and CPFSA and should be confirmed as expeditiously as possible.**

### Objective:

To validate the indicators from the initial reporting to confirm a child trafficking case (i.e. legally identify a child trafficking victim) and ensure a coordinated response from key actors.

### Relevant Stakeholders:

Lead Agency: JCF-CTOC  
Supporting Roles: NCR, CPFSA, NATFATIP

### Procedural Steps:

1. Once a presumed case of child trafficking is referred to NCR & CPFSA, NATFATIP, or JCF-CTOC, the receiving agency should immediately inform the other two key agencies responsible for child trafficking response:
  - NCR & CPFSA informs JCF CTOC and NATFATIP.
  - NATFATIP informs NCR & CPFSA and JCF CTOC.
  - JCF CTOC informs NCR & CPFSA and NATFATIP.
2. JCF CTOC works with NCR & CPFSA (and, as appropriate, with CISOCA) to gather additional evidence to determine whether the presumed case can be confirmed as child trafficking.

<sup>21</sup> Child trafficking screening tools are new tools intended to standardize the process for identifying presumed child trafficking victims. These tools have been customized from a standard model in order to fit the circumstances of each agency using them.

If there is NOT sufficient evidence, NCR & CPFSA should follow their internal protocols for care and protection of a child.

If additional evidence suggests that the child may have been trafficked, JCF-CTOC in consultation with NATFATIP and NCR & CPFSA will officially confirm whether the child has been trafficked. All presumed victims of trafficking should be referred to CPFSA for a needs assessment and services while JCF conducts a parallel investigation and confirmation of trafficking.

3. JCF CTOC will begin investigation of the case and the potential trafficker in preparation for possible prosecution of the case. JCF CTOC will lead the management of the investigation. The victim's cooperation in the investigation plays an important role in the prosecution of their trafficker, which is also in the nation's best interest, so every effort should be made to support the victim and encourage them to participate. However, the victim and/or their family/guardian has the right to choose whether to participate. Even if the victim and/or their family/guardian choose not to participate, the case may still move forward. Even if prosecution of the case is not pursued, the child should still receive all of the necessary care and protection offered to trafficking victims.
4. JCF CTOC will work with CISOCA to gather evidence to on the incident of trafficking and the trafficker. JCF CTOC will coordinate with DPP to share evidence for successful prosecution of the trafficker. DPP will seek restitution and/or compensation for the victim. If the trafficker is convicted, the court may order restitution to the victim.

### STAGE 3: NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND REFERRAL FOR URGENT SUPPORT AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Needs assessment and referral for urgent support and protective services is the third stage of the national referral mechanism, but this can **occur concurrently with Stage 2: Identification and Investigation**. It is paramount that the urgent needs of the child be met as quickly as possible. Urgent care may include but is not limited to shelter/residential care, medical assistance, food, clothing, counselling and/or safety and security. CPFSA will conduct a needs assessment and coordinate immediate support and protective services with supplemental support from NATFATIP and advice on security measures from JCF-CTOC.

#### Objectives:

To assess the needs of a child trafficking victim, to provide urgent care as needed, and to develop an individualized care plan for the coordination of support services

#### Relevant Stakeholders:

Lead Agency: CPFSA with security risk assessment conducted by JCF

Supporting Roles: NCR, JCF CTOC/CISOCA, NATFATIP, OCA

#### Procedural Steps:

1. As part of its official reporting mandate, NCR will log the case reported and share a copy of the report with OCA and CPFSA (Investigation Unit), while respecting the child's right to confidentiality and privacy. ONRTIP should also be informed.
2. CPFSA, in consultation with JCF CTOC and NATFATIP, will conduct a rapid assessment to ensure that the child's emergency needs are met. These may include, but are not limited to medical care, clothing, food, shelter, family tracing and family assessment. Further investigation and interviews with the child should only be conducted after the child is ready and emergency needs have been met. A CPFSA social worker should be present in all interviews with the child to ensure a child-centered approach that remains conscious of the potential for inadvertent re-traumatization of the child. If the child speaks a foreign language, CPFSA must ensure that a translator/interpreter is available.



3. JCF CTOC conducts a security risk assessment to determine if there are any immediate safety risks to the child or others around him/her. The security risk assessment should inform plans for future care of the child trafficking victim and whether the child can be reunited with her/his family.
4. The child may need residential care. CPFSA is responsible for the placement of the child in a shelter or in foster care. Placement is made in consultation with JCF CTOC and NATFATIP to ensure that any security concerns for the child or to others around him/her are addressed. If significant security concerns remain, or if witness protection is required, MNS can also be consulted on the placement of the child.
5. CPFSA will develop a care plan and corresponding case file for support services. The care plan should be tailored to the unique needs of the child and include long-term plans for reintegration of the child. A CPFSA investigator will complete a "social inquiry report" to assess any family or community risks.
6. CPFSA develops and maintains a protective services case file on the child. The case file must include individualized short, medium, and long-term care plans for the child. CPFSA should consult with NAFTATIP and JCF CTOC regarding security or other concerns associated with the provision of protective services to the child trafficking victim. To the extent possible, the child should be consulted in decisions regarding his/her care.
7. JCF CTOC will develop and manage a corresponding case file for the investigation process.

## STAGE 4: SUPPORT AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The fourth stage of the national referral mechanism involves Support and Protectives Services. Once the child's immediate needs have been met, CPFSA will develop a plan to coordinate the provision of services while JCF-CTOC leads investigation efforts. CPFSA will liaise with external service providers to ensure all needs are supported and protection needs are met, and will update the child's case file accordingly.

### Objective:

To ensure the child receives the care and protection through a collaborative approach with various stakeholders each playing a role.

### Relevant Stakeholders:

Lead Agency: CPFSA

Supporting Roles: Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW), MNS, MLSS (Public Assistance), Ministry of Education, Youth, and Information (MOEYI), Heart Trust, Victim Services Division (VSD), JCF, PICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT)

### Procedural Steps:

1. CPFSA will assign a case manager to oversee the care and protection of a child trafficking victim. The case manager should be trained to understand the unique needs of a child trafficking victim and should always be mindful of the potential for inadvertent re-traumatization. The case manager, who should remain the same throughout the life of the case, should also have as an objective the successful reintegration of the child.
2. CPFSA will develop an individualized care plan for each child and coordinate service provision. Services available to a child trafficking victim include, but are not limited to those included in the table below:<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Additional information may be found in ONRTIP's *Human Trafficking Survivors' Handbook*

Service Provider	Services Available
MOHW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical exam and care</li> <li>• Dental exam and care</li> <li>• Psychosocial support/counselling</li> </ul>
CPFSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Psychosocial support/counselling</li> <li>• Residential care/shelter</li> <li>• Coordination of translators as needed</li> <li>• Reintegration support</li> </ul>
MNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Witness protection</li> <li>• Assistance with shelter placement</li> </ul>
MLSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the child and/or their family ( Public Assistance)</li> <li>• Employment programmes for family members (Steps to Work, Electronic Labour Exchange, Overseas Employment, Social Intervention Programme)</li> </ul>
MOEYI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational support according to the needs of the child</li> <li>• Skills training (HEART Trust)</li> </ul>
VSD, with the assistance of ONRTIP and OCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counselling to help the child prepare to testify in court</li> <li>• Advise the court on whether the child is ready to testify and advocate for child-friendly measures, such as remote or video testimony</li> </ul>
JCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and provide security</li> </ul>
PICA & MFAFT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repatriation to or from overseas</li> <li>• Assistance obtaining temporary or long-term legal resident status</li> <li>• Support for non-Jamaican nationals</li> <li>• Note: International Organization for Migration can also assist with repatriation, if needed.</li> </ul>
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depending on the location of the child, NGOs can be engaged to provide a variety of protective services</li> </ul>

## STAGE 5: REINTEGRATION

The fifth and final stage of the national referral mechanism involves the reintegration of the child victim. At the same time the child trafficking victim's care plan is developed, CPFSA will develop a reintegration plan to facilitate the child's ability to move forward with his/her life. The reintegration plan is a long-term solution that accounts for the social, economic, and safety interests of the trafficking victim.

### Objective:

To ensure the child is given the opportunity and receives the appropriate support to move forward with his/her life.

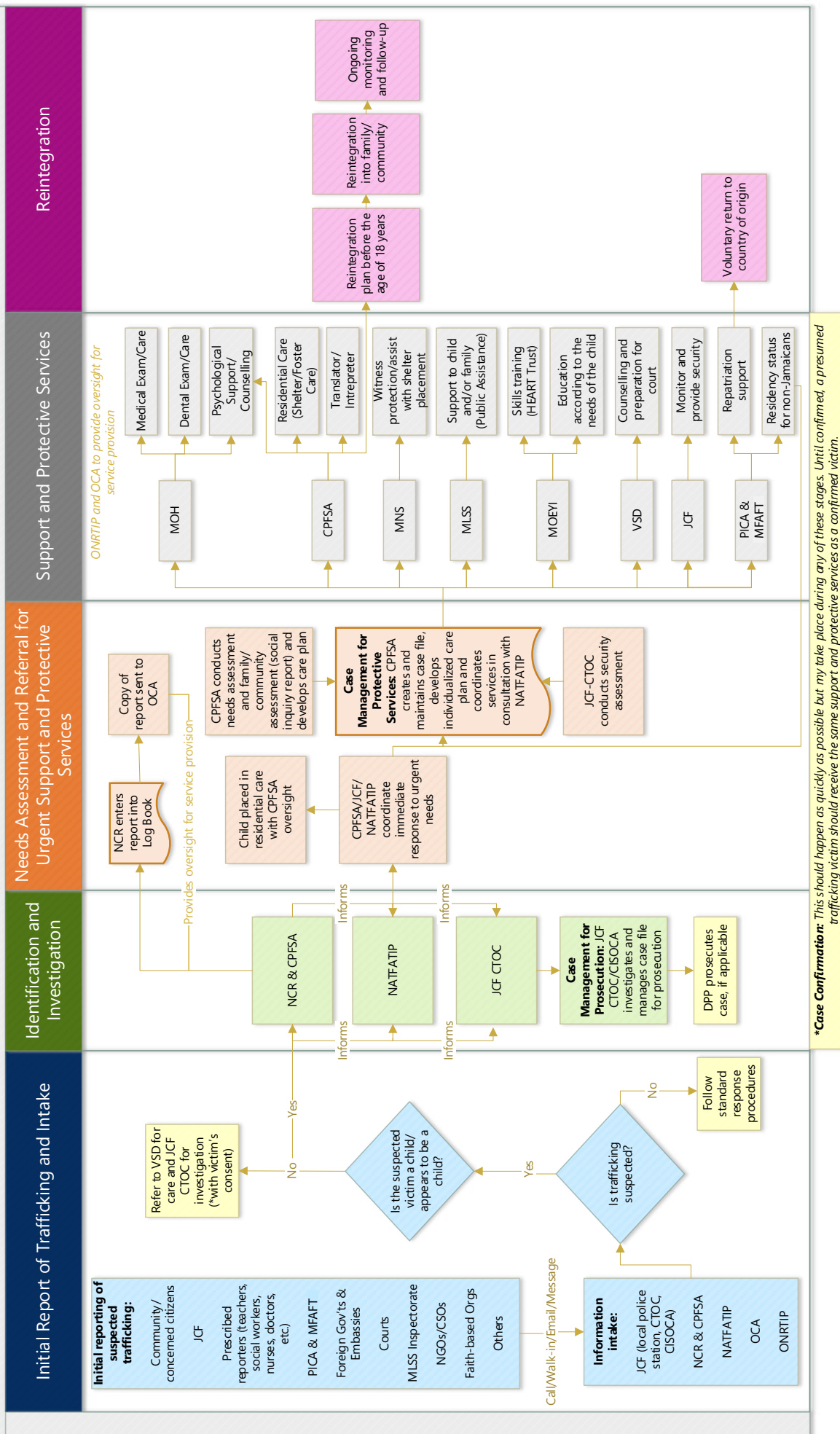
### Relevant Stakeholders:

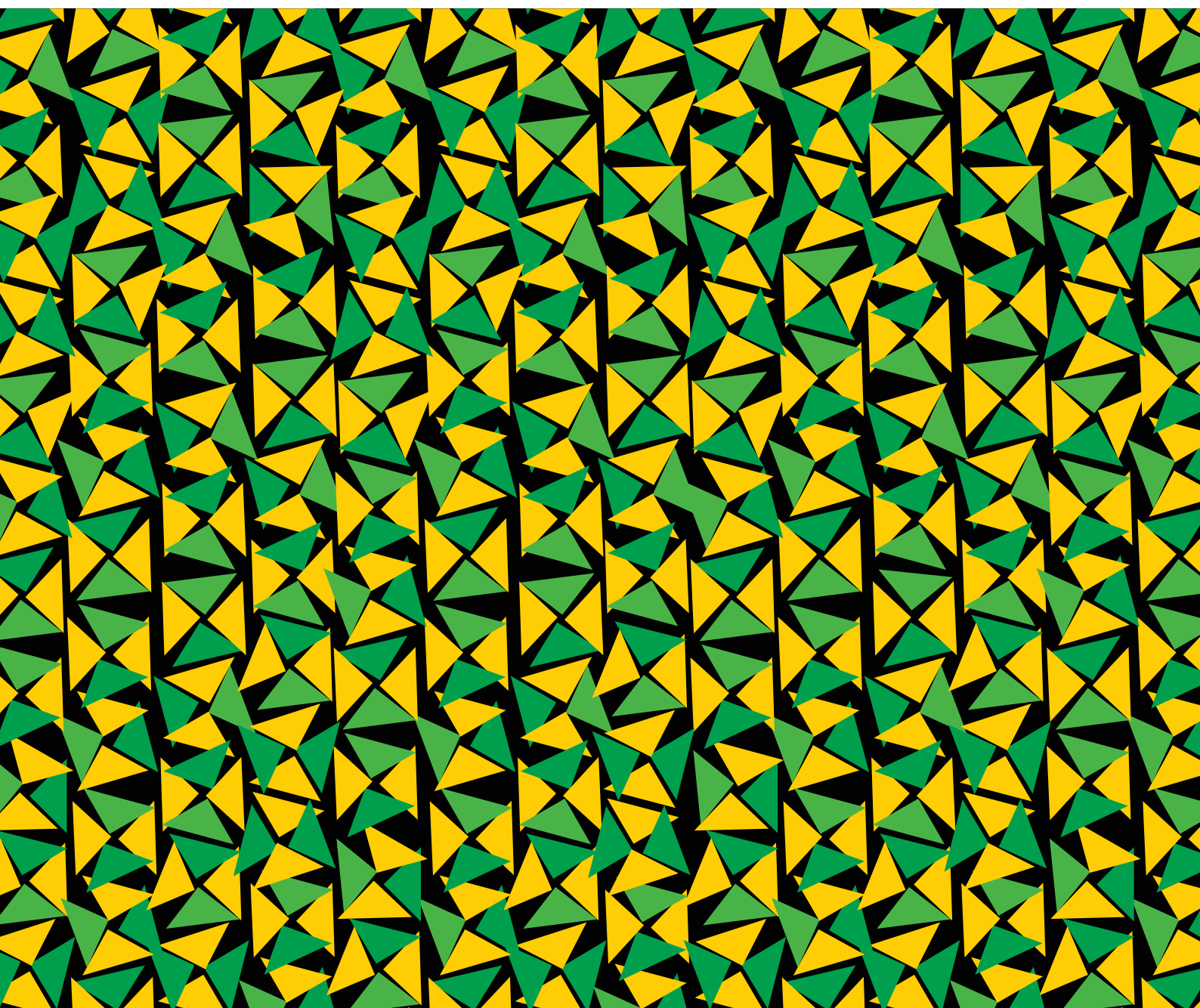
Lead Agency: CPFSA  
Supporting Roles: PICA, MFAFT, JCF, MLSS, MOEYI, MOHW, ONRTIP

### Procedural Steps:

1. Reintegration of the child into a community or their family should be considered from the initial care planning stage. CPFSA will help the child to develop a reintegration plan before he or she achieves the age of 18 years, if possible.
2. CPFSA will provide ongoing monitoring and follow-up support to ensure the child successfully reintegrates.
3. If needed, PICA and MFAFT can assist in the voluntary return of the child to their country of origin.
4. JCF can provide ongoing monitoring and security support, which could include informing the child trafficking victim when their trafficker will be released from prison.

## National Referral Mechanism for Child Trafficking in Jamaica





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